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Cover: Christmas tree in the Great Hall, December 1986.

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Bruce Tapper, Editor

New Book Examines Influence of Reading on Framers of Constitution

"Well-Acquainted with Books": The Founding Framers of 1787, an essay by historian Robert A. Rutland, editor of *The Papers of James Madison,* has been published by the Library.

The 95-page volume includes "a list of books proper for the use of Congress" compiled by Congressman James Madison in 1783, more than 17 years before the Library of Congress was established. The publication of *"Well-Acquainted with Books"* was sponsored by the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress and the U.S. Department of Education. In the preface, Center for the Book director John Y. Cole notes that the book is published in the bicentennial year of the U.S. Constitution "to remind us that books and the life of the mind are vital American traditions."

"Well-Acquainted with Books": The Founding Framers of 1787 by Robert A. Rutland, with James Madison's 1783 list of books, may be purchased for $6.95 at the Sales and Information Counter at the Library of Congress. It also may be ordered prepaid from the Library of Congress, Information Office, Box A, Washington, DC 20540. For mail orders, add $2 per order.

Japanese Present Library with First CD-ROM Disk with Their National Bibliographic Data

Koichi Takanami (right), director, Dai Nippon Printing Co., presents the first J-BISC disk to Mr. Welsh.

Koichi Takanami, director of the Dai Nippon Printing Company of Tokyo, Japan, visited the office of Deputy Librarian William J. Welsh on November 10 to present him with the first copy of the company's J-BISC, a CD-ROM disk containing JAPAN MARC records.

In presenting the disk, Mr. Takanami noted that a

Holiday Greetings from The Librarian of Congress

The greatest reward of my first months here at the Library has been meeting so many of you and getting to know some of you; I hope that I will come to know many more of you in the course of the New Year. With warmest holiday greetings and best wishes.

December 1987

James H. Billington

speech which Mr. Welsh delivered on optical disk technology at the Kanazawa Institute of Technology in 1986 was the impetus for initiation of the cooperative effort leading to this CD-ROM's production.

The National Diet Library and the Japan Library Association collaborated with Dai Nippon Printing Company in a pilot project to develop a system for the storage on disk of the National Diet Library's national bibliographic data. The resulting CD-ROM has the capability for storage of half a million bibliographic records. The first disk produced contains the national bibliographic entries produced by the National Diet Library from January of 1980 to August of 1987. Marketing of this publication on disk, which is scheduled to be updated quarterly, will begin in Japan early next year.

Hisao Matsumoto, head of the Japanese Section, Asian Division, Library of Congress, joined Mr. Welsh and Mr. Takanami for the presentation ceremony.

Library Publishes Guide to Its Microform Collections

The Library has just published *Microform Collections and Selected Titles in the Microform Reading Room,* third edition (vi, 82 p.). Prepared by the staff of the General Reading Rooms Division, and edited by Anna Keller, reference specialist in the Microform Reading Room, and Eugene Ferguson, formerly head of the Microform Processing Unit, this new edition provides full bibliographic information and descriptive abstracts for each of over 240 research collections and titles in the custody of the Microform Reading Room.

The guide is indexed by title, subject, and format; copies may be obtained free of charge from the Microform Reading Room, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540.

Approximately 250 newer collections also held by the Microform Reading Room, but added since 1984, do not appear in this guide, although a title list of these is available in the reading room for consultation.

AMERICAN TREASURY

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This weeks's question, drawn from the CBS News "American Treasury" series, broadcast each weekday at 3:57 p.m. (EST) on the CBS Television Network, is:

What state has the right to divide itself into as many as five new states?

The answer to last week's question: The first Bible printed in America was in Massachuset, an Algonquin language of the Indians in New England in 1655. It was *John Eliot's Indian Bible.*

Continuing Reports from the American Library Association Annual Conference

Reference and Adult Services Division: Machine-Assisted Reference Section (MARS)

At the Annual ALA Conference, the Machine-Assisted Reference Section (MARS) celebrated its tenth anniversary with a forward-looking program on "Disk Technology and the Library User." The implications of optical disks for reference and information services were addressed at other MARS meetings as well and will be the focus of a new MARS Discussion Group on Disk Technology.

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Report from a Conference on Teaching the History of the Book

Some seventy librarians, journalists, and academics met at the American Antiquarian Society in Worcester, Mass., to attend a conference on "Teaching the History of the Book: Methods and Concepts." The conference, June 12–13, was sponsored by the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress and the American Antiquarian Society's Program in the History of the Book in American Culture.

The conference began with welcoming remarks from Marcus A. McCorison, director and librarian of the American Antiquarian Society. John Cole and David Hall—cochairs of the conference and representing, respectively, the Center for the Book and the Program in the History of the Book in American Culture—opened the program by setting out their hopes that the conference would provide an opportunity for interdisciplinary information sharing and idea swapping. The program was divided into two distinct parts, each part taking place over one day of the conference. On the first day four speakers who are involved with teaching the history of the book in four different disciplines described the approaches and theories of book history from the perspective of their fields. On the following day a group of four educators who teach the history of the book described their pedagogical methods. The conference concluded with discussion involving the entire audience on specific points raised over the two days as well as suggestions towards developing better classroom tools for teaching the history of the book.

The first speaker on the opening day was Richard Venezky, Unidel Professor of Education at the University of Delaware. Mr. Venezky explained that in the history of education the study of reading and literacy has always been of primary importance. The history of the book, of course, is part of this study. Recently the history of books has taken on new importance as educators realize that the print culture of a society influences literacy far more than schooling. Literacy must be seen in relation to print, as the ever-increasing quantity and quality of book printing, business printing, and religious printing push the levels of literacy higher. Knowing this, educators can stress the importance of printing to a society and can use historical book materials to demonstrate the importance of printing to education in the past.

The next speaker, David Nord, professor of journalism at Indiana University, described the way the history of journalism is taught, and pointed out parallels between this field and the history of the book. Mr. Nord broke down the history of journalism into four themes: history of technology; organization studies; cultural history; and relations between the government and the press. Though each of these areas could also be used for book history, history of journalism courses tend to place a greater emphasis on the specialization of the profession. Although the history of journalism and the history of the book share many trends and interests, the diversity of readership makes each of these topics slightly less manageable for journalism than for book printing.

The first speaker for the afternoon session was Paul Koda, professor at the School of Library Science, Catholic University. Mr. Koda's paper, "Teaching the History of the Book: a Library Educator's Perspective," talked about the way the history of books is taught in library schools, the future possibilities for teaching such courses in library schools, and how this teaching could be done better. The gradual disappearance of history-of-book courses in library schools can be attributed to four factors: recent emphasis on information science; demands for job-related training; isolation of history-of-the-book courses; and questions of the validity of teaching history courses in professional education. Mr. Koda proposed several teaching techniques that might be helpful in giving new meaning to the teaching of the history of the book in library education.

The final speaker of the day was Michael Warner, assistant professor of English at Northwestern University. Mr. Warner's paper, entitled "Literary Studies and the History of the Book," began with a brief history of literary studies ranging from rhetoric and oratory, to philology and criticism. He explored the movement in literary studies from New Criticism to New Historicism with particular attention to how New Historicism puts a new emphasis on book history, noting that "historical inquiry has returned as a feature of literary studies though history is no longer a background, but now a primary dimension of meanings and texts." The history of books and the history of libraries can provide a way of analyzing how cultural tradition is defined and reproduced.

The second day of the conference was a series of workshop sessions. Alice D. Schreyer, head of Rare Books and Special Collections at the University of Delaware Library, served as moderator for the workshops. She noted that these sessions would concentrate on pragmatic approaches to teaching history-of-the-book courses. The aim of this segment of the program was to add to knowledge in the following areas: new resources for the study of the history of the book; what should be done beyond show and tell: how collections support history-of-the-book courses; and methods for interpreting and quantifying use of materials.

The speakers in the first workshop were Roger E. Stoddard, curator of rare books, Houghton Library, Harvard

University, and Daniel Traister, curator of rare books and special collections, University of Pennsylvania. Mr. Stoddard described the various courses in the history of the book that have been offered at Harvard from 1910 to the present. The common thread running through the Harvard courses has been the teaching of connoisseurship. The courses have emphasized handling books and public lectures and exhibitions. Mr. Traister's classes at Columbia University's School of Library Service have taught librarians how to collect books and have discussed the ways books contribute to readers' needs. Mr. Traister emphasized that students must leave the class with the idea that there is something intrinsically interesting about book history. He has found that an equal mix of discussion about form and contents helps students appreciate the importance of book history.

The second workshop session brought together two teachers of book history who have quite different groups of students—Robert Gross, associate professor of history and American studies at Amherst, where he works with undergraduate courses, and Terry Belanger, associate professor of library and information service at Columbia University, who teaches graduate students enrolled in the rare book librarianship program. Mr. Gross described his course on "Books, Culture, and Society in Colonial America" as a vehicle for understanding the origins and development of the way we think and operate. In order to do this he tries to link book history with intellectual history and to link ideas with social circumstances. He uses the history of printed books to focus discussion on major issues in capitalism, social stratification, communication systems, leisure time, and the role of gender in marketing and reading trends. Terry Belanger described the resources which he has assembled at Columbia. Since his courses emphasize the book as a physical object, his students study process and are involved in "hands-on" activities. In addition, Mr. Belanger has developed an extensive audio-visual collection of binding, paper, and typographic samples. He, too, makes use of an active lecture program which introduces students to authorities in the field and provides a forum for the continuing education of former students.

After these four workshop leaders concluded their remarks, the floor was opened for general discussion on pedagogical methods, needs, and opportunities. The discussion was wide-ranging. Conferees described courses at their institutions, reacted to the papers of the morning and the previous day, and raised questions about access to and use of special collections for teaching. The general discussion continued during the afternoon. The topic at this session was materials. Conferees lamented the lack of a suitable textbook for teaching a course on the history of the book. In fact, there is a paucity of commercially available materials. Most instructors must develop their own teaching tools.

A need was expressed for a good annotated bibliography providing access to the large quantity of literature in the field. Some instructors are faced with the problem of teaching the history of the book without access to a special collections department in their libraries. This generated discussion about building source collections, collecting library cast-offs, and working with a library's exchange and gift division.

In his closing remarks David Hall noted that the conference had brought out the variety and diversity of approaches to teaching the history of the book and observed that this variety and diversity reaffirm the vitality of the field.

—Peter VanWingen

ALA Reports *(Continued from p. 559)*

The first speaker was Tom Lopez from Microsoft, Inc. Mr. Lopez compared the CD-ROM with print, audiovisual, and online media. He noted such features as ease of use, informaton integration, "updateability," and selectivity, and described the way producers can create special packages with multiple functions. He then highlighted Microsoft's *Bookshelf* product to be released this fall. Incorporating reference tools such as a dictionary, style manual, almanac, and quote file, *Bookshelf* can be accessed while using a word-processing program and will copy and footnote appropriate items into the user's text. In the future, Microsoft hopes to introduce a "multimedia encyclopedia" on compact disk (CD) with extensive use of color, graphics, animation, indexing, and interactive capabilities.

The next speaker, Mike Liebhold from Apple Computer, amplified the earlier talk by discussing new types of hardware and software. For example, the ability to combine analog and digital data on the same disk, the development of full-motion video with compressed digital data, and the use of "hypertext" for linking data with lateral, interactive relationships. Apple plans to develop educational programs using hypertext. Mr. Liebhold spoke about the need for standards, copyright problems faced by producers, and the costs of data as separate from the costs of production. He speculated that the power and portability of these new products have the potential to change classroom instruction and the notion of libraries as physically separate entities.

Robert Zich of the Library of Congress described

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the Library's Optical Disk Pilot Project and the means for evaluating user response. The evaluations treated the print project in which full text of selected articles and other documents is stored on digital disks and made available for viewing and printing. Mr. Zich reviewed results from interviews and online user questionnaires showing a generally favorable response, but use to date has had a limited impact on Library of Congress patrons. He outlined future plans for the distribution of cataloging data and reproduction of materials from the Library's collections on disk.

Nancy Melin-Nelson, editor of *CD-ROM Librarian*, concluded the program with a thoughtful synthesis. She noted the types of products and companies now in the optical publishing market and urged librarians to take an active role in the development of new products. Ms. Melin-Nelson briefly listed various library applications of CD-ROM and the systems costs. She explained that as producers introduce more value-added features like special indexes or compilations, the end cost will decline only slightly even though manufacturing costs drop. She noted some trends emerging: hybrid systems, cooperation among companies with different types of data, new software interfaces, multistation processing, and the growth of user groups.

—Sarah Pritchard

MARS Discussion Group on Issues and Ethics

The inaugural meeting of this new group focused on one of the major policy issues raised by the use of optical disk technology. Winston Tabb, chief of the Copyright Information and Reference Division, explored the copyright problems faced by the Library of Congress Optical Disk Pilot Project and explained how these were addressed in cooperation with publishers and copyright owners. The three principal needs for the project were permission to transfer documents to the disk, permission to display documents on the screen, and permission to make paper copies. The Library of Congress tried to preserve the concept of fair-use copying while also honoring various royalty agreements. Using the Copyright Clearance Center or other licensing arrangements, the Library will only store or disseminate documents with permission. Mr. Tabb noted the much more difficult situation of copyright for graphic or nonprint materials. For the present, the Library of Congress will not propose selling or replicating entire disks of copyrighted items.

Discussion group participants agreed to focus on some aspect of the government's regulation of machine-readable information at the next conference. Other topics suggested for future meetings include the privatization of Federal database services, the impact of telecommunications deregulation on the provision of online searching, and the confidentiality of search records.

—Sarah Pritchard

Meeting on Special Foreign Acquisitions Programs

Robert C. Sullivan, director of Acquisitions and Overseas Operations, Library of Congress, opened the meeting with a description of the acquisitions highlights of the previous six months and remarked on the declining purchasing power of the Library's book budget. A seven percent reduction in the appropriated funds plus the weakened dollar to purchase foreign publications has forced the Library to refine the specifications of its blanket orders and cancel approximately 2,000 serial subscriptions. The Library has requested from the Congress an increase of $856,000 for fiscal year 1988 to offset these reductions. On the brighter side, Mr. Sullivan noted new blanket orders in The Gambia, Lesotho, Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Turkey.

Mr. Sullivan reported that specifications for ACQUIRE, a general acquisitions system, have been submitted to the Library's Automated Systems Office which has begun design work. Implementation is slated for fiscal year 1992. In an attempt to identify strengths and weaknesses in acquisitions procedures, the Directorate of Acquisitions and Overseas Operations surveyed all Library recommending officers. The responses are being analyzed and corrective actions taken where acquisitions appear inadequate. In cooperation with the Collections Development Office, a Foreign Acquisition Seminar was scheduled on Brazil and Uruguay which included a report by Lygia Ballantyne, field director of the Library office in Rio de Janeiro. The Hispanic Acquisitions Section in the Exchange and Gift Division will expand its responsibilities to include Latin American serials. In the Order Division, an African/Middle Eastern Acquisitions Section (AMEAS) is being formed to handle purchase and exchange acquisitions from these two large regions. The field directors of the overseas offices planned to meet with key staff in Charlottesville, Va., to discuss a wide range of topics including automation, upgrading cataloging, and an internal audit report on the overseas program.

Mr. Filstrup, who was appointed chief of the Overseas Operations Division in March, opened his remarks on the Library's cooperative acquisitions programs by reflecting on the importance of foreign acquisitions in the development of strong research collections. Acquisitions from Third World countries covered by the Library's overseas offices are good examples of hard-to-find items that enrich core, largely English-language collections. For many humanities and social science subjects, collections grow deep as the acquisition net reaches overseas.

Mr. Filstrup described the Library's overseas program in transition from its first to second generation. Now 25 years old, the Library's overseas program has reached maturity. Of 23 offices established, six endure, each with a good track record and each with a secure future. In the first 25 years, Special Foreign Currency programs acquired some 30 million pieces. Although the second generation promises to be leaner and more selective, the more comprehensive approach of the first generation stemmed not only from the need of American research libraries for materials from Asia and Africa, but also from a deep respect for the printed word. Although we now have more confidence in deciding what is and is not research material, Mr. Filstrup advised that in selecting we should keep as a caveat the earlier reluctance to naysay marginal publications which might benefit someone somewhere sometime.

The move from local currencies to dollars also marks the passing of generations. With the funding of the Karachi office in fiscal year 1988, all offices will be on dollar appropriations, and, except for Indian publications, all materials will be bought with hard currency. More than anything else, this shift to fee-based programs motivates greater selectivity. Another sign that the second generation has arrived is the automation of the field offices. Some of this involves conventional word processing, but other automation projects are more ambitious. Almost finished is the Integrated Order Distribution Accounting (IODA) software for managing multiple participant accounts. Developed in New Delhi, this software will be adapted for use in all the overseas offices in the next two years. Other micro-based automation projects are the imminent delivery of subject headings on CD-ROM to New Delhi and the development in Cairo of software to produce dual-script preliminary cataloging cards and APIF worksheets from a single keying.

Another characteristic of the second generation is the interest of new libraries in the Southeast Asia and Middle East programs. Typically, newcomers have highly specialized acquisition profiles instead of broad subjects. Mr. Filstrup indicated that in the next few years the overseas program, through the use of automation, should be able to accommodate more specialized acquisitions needs.

In his office-by-office summary, Mr. Filstrup noted that the Jakarta office was having a banner acquisitions year, Cairo's prices were way down due to a strong dollar vis-à-vis the Egyptian pound, and Nairobi is looking into a microfiching program as a means to expand access to its acquisitions.

—E. Christian Filstrup

Government Documents Roundtable

"Automatic Bibliographic Control of Government Documents: Current Developments" was the theme of the Government Documents Roundtable of an ALA program on June 29. The seven speakers, introduced by the moderator, Barbara Higginbotham, Brooklyn College, shared their experiences in implementing different methods of online bibliographic control of government documents. The program was designed to challenge the library community to improve and develop online systems for easier access to government information.

Gary Purcell, University of Knoxville, set the theme on the current practice and application of automatic bibliographic control of government documents. He stated options available to libraries: full catalog records of all government documents integrated into the online public catalog; partial catalog records integrated into the online public catalog; use of special online indexes such as CD-ROM; use of retrieval systems such as OCLC; an automated holdings file of government documents—an electronic cardex; or an integrated system or stand-alone system. He also said full integration of documents cataloging into a library's public catalog is highly desirable. The lack of government document records in a public catalog places more responsibility on the reference staff. Separate catalogs and indexes, such as the CD-ROM options, require the user to know the information needed is in a government document. These sources tend to separate rather than integrate the use of documents. Full bibliographic integration in a library, on par with other collections in a library, increases the use of documents. Libraries with small budgets are provided the means of bibliographic control by online catalogs, such as OCLC, at a limited cost. Dr. Purcell asked, now that we have the technology and software for integrating documents into the mainstream and the capability to do it at a limited cost, why we are not doing this.

Carolyn Jamison described the step-by-step integration of the document collection at Pennsylvania State University into LIAS (Library Information Access System). The library made a commitment to have full online access, making information in government documents more accessible by providing more access points. Brief catalog records input at Pennsylvania State are searched in the MARC database. If a match is found, the MARC record is moved to LIAS by re-keying, using the MARC record. If no match is found, after additional searches within a year, a full catalog record is prepared. Once the brief record is input, the record is immediately accessible by the patron and the document accessible from the collection. Serials are being treated as a retrospective conversion project. Once the holdings and call numbers are verified the records are input. In July 1986, the shelflist was closed and currently only serials, maps, and posters are manually recorded.

Ms. Jamison reported on how they are doing. Presently 800 to 1,200 titles per month are input at an average of six to seven records per hour. Batch searching of

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OCLC locates 20 to 30 percent hits. Automation has provided an opportunity to reorganize their processing procedures; they have more control and flexibility of each record. If the Government Printing Office treats a title as a monograph, they have the flexibility to treat the record as a serial. It is too soon to evaluate the effect on reference. Although circulation has been centralized, there has been no change in the types of documents being circulated. Two areas are being considered for future planning: the automation of their 25,000 serial check-in records and the retrospective conversion of their collection.

Alice Ingraham, coordinator of reference service at the Pennsylvania State Library, shared her perspective of the COM-catalog of online bibliographic control of government documents. In 1984 the State Library consolidated its six catalogs into one single online catalog. The OCLC records, GPO tapes, and the UMI tapes of genealogical and local history were loaded. Errors on the GPO tapes are corrected—these are principally the duplication of records for microfiche and a separate record for paper copy. This system has the capability of changing the record to reflect the physical location of the collections. Reader use of the documents has increased due to the easy access. The off-site capability to access the collection has increased the loan requests and requests for photocopying by government agencies four blocks away. The Library's future plans are: retrospective conversion of the law collection, currently under way; the loading of tapes of two state agencies which have completed retrospective conversion of their records; the use of the circulation module, to begin later this year (this will enable a patron to identify books not on the shelf and supply information on when books are due to return); and for key work and boolean searching online.

Jill Fatzer described the Ohio State University automation program (LCS), which in 1971 began as a circulation-control system and developed into an integrated union catalog as well as a circulation system. It contains 2.5 million records of which 1.2 million are MARC records and the remainder are brief records. When LCS began, the shelflist was keyed into the system card-by-card. The brief record was satisfactory for circulation and it was originally intended only for staff use. It presently has the capability of searching by author, title, subject, and shelflisting search (browsing by call number). It serves the Ohio State University Law Library, and the Ohio State Library. In 1982 OSU closed the card catalog and stopped correcting existing cards in 1984. The State Library completely converted its bibliographic records and did away with its card catalog entirely. It loaded the GPO tapes in 1983 as an ongoing project. For each item there are two records in the system: a bibliographic record and a location record. The location record identifies which of the three libraries hold the publication and the loan status. Ms. Fatzer describes this as a patchwork system which loads existing tapes. This does not provide for the enormous collections of government documents in the Ohio State Library that are not represented in the 1976-to-date GPO tapes. In OSU there is a brief record, but it does not reflect the location of documents in the State Library. The Library's Task Force, in its 1985 report, identified two major problems with the system: multiple entries for serials which are not periodicals (the *Congressional Record* would display 158 titles, a list growing as each tape is loaded) and item numbers incorrectly given in various fields. In the earlier GPO records, the item number was placed in various fields, which caused a major problem because the tapes were loaded by item number. GPO has since corrected this problem.

Judy Meyers, University of Houston, has long been an advocate of promoting the "clean up" of the GPO tapes. Ms. Meyers presented a paper titled, "Background Materials to Accompany Automated Bibliographic Control of Government Documents: Current Developments." In summarizing her paper, she cited two vendors very active in developing services tailored to the special requirements of documents cataloging: BroDart and MAECIVE. Three networks have a significant number of the pre-1976 documents cataloged by their members: OCLC, RLIN, and WLN. GPO does its cataloging on OCLC so the records first appear there. The GPO records are loaded by RLIN and WLN using tapes purchased from the Library of Congress. Ms. Meyers' paper included unusual aspects of documents retrospective conversion, using GPO records and services, the quality and problems with the GPO records, the need for GPO to improve the usability of future records, and a practical guide to planning a documents-cataloging project.

Barbara Kile, Rice University, reported on a cooperative project by Rice University, Texas A&M University, and Louisiana State University to modify the GPO catalog database records (tapes issued from 1976 through 1986). The participating libraries will make the corrections that appear in the front of the *Monthly Catalog of Government Publications,* eliminate duplicate records, and correct all files. The project, in conjunction with MAECIVE, is expected to be completed in May 1988.

The final speaker, Ann Latta, a coauthor of *Current Approaches to Improving Access to Government Documents,* reviewed the Association of Research Libraries survey of 106 libraries. She stated that the problems with bibliographic access are due in part to the different levels of control, a drain on staff time to instruct users of the various indexes, and a movement away from traditional cataloging. The survey revealed that only ten percent of the responding libraries are loaded GPO tapes. Ms. Latta stressed that bibliographic control of documents

can be done and that the GPO tapes are keys to providing better bibliographic control to documents. She urged libraries having retrospective conversion to add their records to online utilities such as OCLC and RLIN so they can be used, and she recommended the elimination of the reduced rate for copy cataloging from GPO. The major theme that emerged from the surveyed libraries was a need for planning.

—Agnes Ferruso

Library Acquires Important Papers of Composer Karl Wiegl

The Library of Congress announces the acquisition of a significant collection of music and literary manuscripts of Karl Weigl, an Austrian composer who immigrated to the United States in 1938. The gift includes more than 7,000 pages of sketches and complete manuscripts of Weigl's works, ranging from his early compositions to the prize-winning symphonic cantata *Weltfeier* and his last symphony. Most of the material is unpublished. Now part of the Moldenhauer Archives in the Music Division of the Library of Congress, this and other collections were donated to the Library by Dr. Hans Moldenhauer of Spokane, Wash.

Highly regarded in Europe and America, Karl Weigl was a prolific member of the Viennese artistic circles of the early 20th century, maintaining ties with Richard Strauss, Gustav Mahler, and Arnold Schoenberg. In composing large-scale symphonies and chamber works, he demonstrated particular skill with the art-song, writing pieces that share formal and stylistic elements with works of Mahler and Wolf. In addition to his activities as a composer, Weigl served as vocal coach under Mahler at the Vienna Hofoper. In this country he was associated with the New York Philharmonic Society and held teaching posts at the Hartt School of Music, Brooklyn College, and the New England Conservatory of Music. His music was the subject of special interest this past September in New York and Detroit where festivals in his honor were held at Merkin Hall and Wayne State University, respectively.

Established in 1986, the Moldenhauer Archives at the Library of Congress is one of several similarly named collections located at institutions in the United States and Europe. Dr. Moldenhauer, musicologist, educator, and archivist, was founder and director of the Archives ("Music History from Primary Sources") in Spokane. The collections bearing his name are repositories for autograph musical manuscripts, letters, and other related documents, and reflect Dr. Moldenhauer's wide-ranging interests as scholar and archivist. Among his publications, those on Anton von Webern and duo-piano literature are especially well known.

In addition to the Weigl material, a large collection of letters and manuscripts of British musicians has been added to the Moldenhauer Archives at the Library. Among those represented are the celebrated composer and scholar Samuel Arnold (1740–1802), music historian Charles Burney (1726–1814), composer Humphrey Searle (1915–1982), and pianist-composer Percy Grainger (1882–1961).

Renovation Update

The **Main Reading Room** closed on December 9. Other changes have also been taking place and are planned in the near future as part of the renovation program.

The **Telephone Reference** operation of the Telephone Reference, Correspondence and Bibliography Section, was relocated on November 13 from Alcove 7 of the Main Reading Room to Room LJ 132 in the Jefferson Building. The **Jefferson Congressional Reading Room** was relocated from Alcove 8 of the Main Reading Room to Room LJ 122F in the Jefferson Building on November 20.

The Center Room of the fifth floor of the Adams Building was opened to the public on December 4. It includes a computer catalog center, a copy center, and book service.

The **Main Card Catalog** has been relocated to the Adams Building, Deck 7 South, on December 15. **City telephone directories** will also be relocated to Adams Deck 7 South.

Additional changes were the openings of **Research Guidance Office stations** at the entrance to the Local History and Genealogy Reading Room and the Social Science Reading Room on December 1[illegible] and the **Catalog Management Filing Section's** move on December 11 from Room 140F in the Jefferson Building to Deck 8 in the Adams Building.

STAFF NEWS

Robert G. Sutter Advanced To Division Chief in CRS

Robert G. Sutter, specialist in international policy and assistant chief of the Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division, has been selected as senior specialist in international policy and chief of the Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division, Congressional Research Service (CRS), effective September 28.

Dr. Sutter joined CRS in 1977 as an analyst in Asian affairs and was promoted to specialist in Asian affairs a few years later. In 1984 he was appointed head of the division's Asia/Latin American Section, and in August 1985 he was promoted to assistant chief of the Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division. He served as acting chief of the division from May 1987 until his recent appointment.

Dr. Sutter has written numerous books and articles on Chinese foreign policy and U.S.-Asian relations, and he teaches regularly at universities in the area of Washington, D.C. Before coming to CRS, Dr. Sutter worked as a China specialist at the Central Intelligence Agency.

He also has held brief assignments with the State Department and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. He received his bachelor's degree in history from Colgate University and his master's degree and Ph.D. in East Asian Studies from Harvard University.

Jeffrey C. Griffith Promoted To a Deputy Assistant Director

Jeffrey C. Griffith, head, User Support Section, Office of the Assistant Director for Operations, Congressional Research Service (CRS), has been promoted to deputy assistant director for automation in the Office of the Assistant Director for Operations, effective October 12.

Mr. Griffith received his bachelor's degree and master's degree in arts and teaching from Harvard University, and his master's degree in library science from the University of California, Los Angeles, where he specialized in library automation and information systems.

He served in the U.S. Navy from 1968 to 1971 and is a veteran of the Vietnam War.

He came to the Library as a member of the 1976–77 Intern Program. He then joined CRS as a specialist in automated information resources. In recognition of his high level of competence in teaching, in systems documentation, and in conducting research and evaluation projects, he was awarded a Quality Step Increase in 1979 and a Meritorious Service Award in 1980.

In 1981 he was appointed assistant section head of the Information Systems Section with primary responsibility for coordinating online systems support and development. His superior leadership qualities were recognized with an Oustanding Performance Rating in 1984 and the additional assignment of coordinating the CRS microcomputer support group. For his leadership effort in this highly successful endeavor, he received a Superior Service Award in 1986.

For the past year he has been the head of the User Support Section, where he has continued to provide strong leadership in coordinating and implementing automation policy in the areas of microcomputer support and online information systems.

Mr. Griffith also has been involved in several library-wide automation projects. He has served as assistant coordinator of operations for the Library's Optical Disk Pilot Project and as chair of the Retrieval Advisory Group Subcommittee on HELP facilities. Both projects drew on his extensive knowledge of automation systems design and development. In addition, he has frequently been an invited speaker at national conferences on information systems.

Jeanette Henson Earns 20-Year Federal Service Award

Jeanette Y. Henson, supervisor, Microphotographic Section of the Photoduplication Service for the Library of Congress, recently was presented with a 20-year Federal Service Award pin by Norman J. Shaffer, chief of Photoduplication Service.

Mrs. Henson, a graduate of Cardoza High School, joined the Photoduplication Service in September 1967 as a microphotographer trainee. At the time she was interviewed for this position, it was noted in writing that she has a "Good Personality." Her personality and attention to detail led to five promotions during her first three years of employment. Mrs. Henson first became a supervisor in 1972 and since then has served in supervisory positions in several sections of the Microphotographic Laboratory.

Staff Activities

Richard Anderson, Information and Reference Division, Copyright Office, recently addressed a group of librarians on fair use of copyrighted materials, interlibrary loans, and related copyright matters at a

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program sponsored by association librarians in Alexandria, Va.

Elliott Alderman, senior attorney on the staff of the general counsel of the Copyright Office, spoke on digitization of typeface to the Type Directors' Club in New York City on October 9.

Peter Bartis, director of the Lowell Folklife Project at the Library's American Folklife Center, chaired a panel describing the work and findings of the project to historians and educators attending the 8th Annual Lowell Conference on Industrial History, October 29–31. This year's conference theme was "Immigration, Ethnicity, and the Industrial Revolution." An enthusiastic audience discussed the American Folklife Center's contemporary study of ethnic and neighborhood life in Lowell, Mass.

John Y. Cole, director of the Center for the Book, was a speaker on November 4 in Indianapolis at the Fifth Quadrennial Conference of the Midwest Federation of Library Associations. The program session, "Midwest Centers for the Book: An Update," included brief presentations from representatives of the Illinois, Michigan, Upper Midwest, and Wisconsin Centers for the Book.

Georgette M. Dorn, specialist in Hispanic culture, Hispanic Division, presented a paper, "Hispanic Books in the Library of Congress, 1815–1965," at the Third Congress of the International Federation of Latin American and Caribbean Studies Program at the State University of New York at Buffalo. Dr. Dorn has been appointed a member of the Columbus Quincentenary Committee of the Conference on Latin American History. She has also been chosen as a contributing editor of *Re sta de Historia de America* of the Pan American Instit of Geography and History.

Louis Fisher, specialist in the Government Division of the Congressional Research Service, spent two days at Northern Michigan University in Marquette, Mich., in October, giving talks on the Iran-Contra affair, the congressional budget process, the item veto, and methods of constitutional interpretation and change. He emphasized the role played by all three branches of the Federal government, the states, and the public in shaping constitutional law. His visit was part of the university's bicentennial celebration. On November 6, Mr. Fisher was a panelist at a conference sponsored by the International Law Association in New York City. The subject of the panel was "The Iran/Contra Affair: A Need for Structural Change?"

Dorothy Schrader, Copyright Office general counsel, attended a meeting jointly sponsored by Unesco and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) in Geneva, Switzerland, where nations discussed standards of protection for applied/industrial design. Conducted in October, the meeting was one of a series that Unesco and WIPO have been holding to facilitate an exchange of ideas among nations on a variety of intellectual property issues, including motion pictures, musical works, and the printed word.

Alan Virta, senior descriptive cataloger on the staff of the *National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections (NUCMC),* Manuscripts Section, Special Materials Cataloging Division, has completed a fellowship in archival administration sponsored by the National Historical Publications and Records Commission. The commission awards two fellowships annually with the intent of providing advanced administrative training and experience for mid-career archivists. Mr. Virta spent the fellowship years of 1986–87 as a visiting archivist on the staff of the McCain Library and Archives at the University of Southern Mississipppi in Hattiesburg, Miss.

Marriage Announcement

Robert Morris, technician, Geography and Map Division, Research Services, was married to Claudia Martucci, an artist from Mesagne, Italy, on Saturday, September 26. The couple planned a honeymoon in the Carribean. They reside in Columbia, Md.

Birth Announcement

Mary Lindsay and her husband, Clint, are the parents of a son, Glen Allen, born October 14 at Arlington Hospital. Mrs. Lindsay is a management analyst in the Records Management and Graphics Section, Central Services Division, and Mr. Lindsay is employed by the Prince Georges County Government.

Staff Carpool Locator

Established carpool seeks additional driver from the area of White Oak, New Hampshire Avenue, Adelphi Road, and Riggs Road. Work schedule is 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Call Audrey Fischer, ext. 71673.

Meetings and Events Around the Library

Tuesday, January 12
☐ "Contemporary Venezuelan Foreign Policy," Marisabel Bras, research analyst, Federal Research Division. Special Interest Group on Latin American Studies. LC Professional Association. Room LM 403, 11:30 a.m. **For members and staff.**

Thursday, January 14
☐ "Overview of the Architecture Collections," (with slides), Ford Peatross, curator of the Architecture, Design and Engineering Collections, Prints and Photographs Division, Special Interest Groups on American Studies and on Special Collections. LC Professional Association. Room LM 642, 12:10 p.m. **For members and staff.**

Tuesday, January 26
☐ "The Right to Read: An Aspect of the Civil Rights Movement in the South," Ardie Myers, Afro-American specialist, Main Reading Room. Special Interest Group on Library Science. LC Professional Association. Room LM 642, 12:10 p.m. **For members and staff.**

Events are all open to the public unless otherwise noted.

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